TO COMMEMORATE THE CELEBRATION IN MARBLE.

PERFECTING PLANS FOR A PERMANENT STRUCT-URE IN WASHINGTON SQUARE-CHILDREN SEE THE LOAN EXHIBIT.

The Centennial Committee on Plan and Scope held a meeting in conjunction with the chairmen of the sub-committees at the headquarters in the Stewart Building yesterday. Those present were Preserick S. Tallmadge, Samuel D. Babcock, S. V. R. Cruger, Asa bird Gardiner, Stuyvesant Fish, Brayton Ives, Louis Fitzgerald, Richard T. Wfison, John F. Plummer, Henry G. Marquand, Elbridge T. Gerry and Clarence W. Bowen. The chairman of the committees reported that the work of finishing up their accounts was going on rapidly, and that as soon as sible full reports would be made to Brayton Ives, Mairman of the Finance Committee.

The proposition that a memorial arch should be erected at Washington Square as a permanent monuneat in commemoration of the celebration of the first contal anniversary of Washington's inauguration, which has met with such pronounced favor, was brought up by Henry S. Marquand, chairman of the Art Committee, and was thoroughly discussed. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that such an arch, if ercoted, should be built by contributions from the people. All of the committeemen favored the arch, and the discussion was confined to the means to be adopted for carrying out the project. It appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the committeemen that the work should not be under then by any of the Centennial committees as at present or ganised, but by a new and distinct organization. This was regarded as advisable in order that it might not be charged that the arch was the result of a movement among a class already characterized in regard to celebration work as exclusive.

REPERRED TO THE ART COMMITTEE. A resolution was adopted finally "that the questee be referred to the individual members of the Art Committee for them to organize, if they saw fit, in initiose for them to organize, if they saw fit, in order to carry out the object proposed as a permapent recognition of the event to be commemorated." Chairman Marquand said that the Art Committee

would meet next week and decide upon the organiration of a committee to be composed of twenty five members, who would have power to go on with the work of raising a fund for building the memorial arch. The art committee as a whole, consisting of Chairman Marquand, Gordon L. Ford, Daniel Huntington, F. Hopkinson Smith, William E. Dodge, Charles Parsons, A. W. Drake, Oliver H. Perry, Frank D. Millet, H. H. Boyeson, Charles Henry Hart, Rutherford Stuyvesant, John L. Cadwalader, Lispenard Stewart, Charles H. Russell, jr., and Richard Watson Gilder, will be included in the new committee which will be formed with the view of having it representative of the larger interests of the city. Mr. Marquard said that the arch would be designed by Sanford White, and would probably be a fac-simile of the present one in Washington square. It would probably be built of marble, he said, as granite was thought to be too heavy. At a meeting of the Salmagundi Club held last

evening it was unanimously resolved, That this club heartly indorses the idea of creeting a permanent memorial of the Washington Centennial, in the form of a marble arch, in Washington Square at the cuttones in Editorse to Editorse. entrance to Fifth-ave., and carnestly recommend that it be built after the general plan of the structure no standing, and under the supervision of the architect

William Rhinelander Stewart is endeavoring to have the arch built as speedily as possible. In these efforts he is carnestly seconded by Robert W. De Forest and Edward Cooper. All of the memorials of the celebration in the committee headquarters will be pre-sented to the New-York Historical Society.

The army committee met yesterday and the work of straightening out the accounts was begun in earnest. Colonel Cruger said that the committee would not be able to make any financial statement for several days, As to reports that ushers and gate-keepers at the stands had robbed the committee of something like stands had robbed the committee of something like 815,000 by neglecting to sell tickets, and taking cash Instead which they pocketed, follond Cruger said that such practices might have been carried on, but there was no way of proving it. If there should happen to be any deficiency it would be made up among the members of the General Committee. WHERE SHOULD THE ARCH BE PLACED!

Regarding the position of the proposed arch there seems to be some difference of opinion. There are advocates of the present site, while others think that Madison Square or the entrance to Central Park would be the proper place for the structure. Mr. White, be the proper place for the structure. Mr. White, the designer of the present arch, when asked about this point, said that Washington Square was undoubtedly the most fitting situation in the city. The present position, he said, "should be changed somewhat, as I think the Washington Square side of Fitthere, into opposite where the arch now stands, the tetter place for various roasons. In case it be removed, it would have to be somewhat larger than it is now, owing to the more open space which it would occupy. It would be more exposed to view. The piers of the present arch were made as small as possible in order to avoid obstructing the sidewalk. The piers of the present arch were made as small as possible in order to avoid obstructing the sidewalk it would therefore be necessary to add to their length and depth. The design is a modest one, and was necessarily made hurrfedly, because of the short time given us for its completion. It does not pretend to be original nor is it couled from any similar design. It was drawn after the general classic style with a slight colonial treatment, which seemed to be appropriate for the occasion. It is not adapted, however, in any way to the Park entrance or Madison Square. An arch for either of those points would be pectessarily twice as large, and cost five timbs as sauch.

Another well-known architect also favored the present rite for the proposed arch. "It is," he said, present rite for the proposed arch. "It is," he said, something we need in the American me ropolis. New York is saily deficient in that kind of attractions. The addition of the electric light adds much to the general effect. I have never seen anything much more beautiful than the arch in Figh-ave, when the electric lights are harming.

CHILDREN AT THE LOAN EXBIBITION.

The rooms containing the Centennial Loan Exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House were filled yesterday morning with an eager throng of school children. In response to an invitation from Chairchildren. In response to an invasion from the man Marquand more than 3,000 pupils of the cranmar schools, three hundred at a sime, went to see the exhibition. As many as possible were subsered into one gallery at moon and Mr. Marquand complianched them highly on their fine appearance in the procession of Tuesday, and told them that they were the soldiers on whom the country could place the reliance in the future. Bishop Potter recalled the time when he was sent to the public schools at the fine when he was sent to the public schools at the age of ten, in Philadelphia, and said that their singling but reminded him that he had then learned to use his voice in song, and intimated that he always put his worke in song, and intimated that he always put his heart into the music, even if his voice might not had in tune. The meaning of this great exhibition had in tune. The meaning of this great exhibition was that things were of the most value, not because they were costly, but because they were associated with great men, whose characters were their supreme of washington, and the past should quicken each one for desire to leave to the country the bequest of a pure, staniess and unright character.

The exhibition will close on Wednesday night. men Marquand more than 8,000 pupils of the

PLEASED WITH THE NORTHERN PEOPLE. Columbia, & C., May 4 (Special).-Governor Richardson and staff, excerted by the South Carolina troops, reached here this evening. In a speech to the troops before they were dismissed the Governor spoke in complimentary terms of the Northern people met in New-York, and he said he was fairly captivated by the Northern ladies and the reception to the Southern-11 is generally considered that the Centennial obliterated more of the sectional lines than would been done in ten years of natural course of

UNION COLLEGE MUST PAY ITS ASSESSMENT. Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, esterday handed down a decision of considerable imstance to Long Island City and its taxpayers, incolving as it does several hundred thousand dollars due for back taxes. Among the property advertised for sale by the City Treasurer last fall was a large amount owned by Union College, upon which was due for assessments for the improvements in the First Ward, in which the college property is situated \$356,000, including penalties. The college trustees ob tained an injunction restraining the sale of the property, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of th law under which the assessments were made. Justice Rartiett's decision dissolves the injunction and decision the law constitutional. A number of other large property-owners are affected by the decision.

CLERKS WAITING FOR THEIR SALARIES.

The pay-rolls of the Finance Department for May remained unapproved by the Mayor yesterday. When they were first sent over from the Controller's office Mayor Grant declined to approve them because they ore the name of William P. Shearman as Superviso of Accounts, whose appointment had not been made in strict accordance with the Civil Service rules. sh rolls, emitting Mr. Shearman's name, were made out, but they were not returned to the Mayor's office until after Mr. Grant had gone home on Thursday. Indisposition, the result of a cold taken during the Centennial celebration, has prevented the Mayor's presence at the City Hall since then. Consequently no action has been taken regarding the pay-rolis. A communication from the Controller's office asking why the rolls were not approved was received by Sec-

refused to assume any responsibility respecting them. The Finance Department people with the exception of Mr. Shearman, will probably get their money to-morely.

THE GREAT PACIFIC HURRICANE.

ITS DISASTROUS EFFECT AT THE SOCIETY IS-LANDS-DAMAGE IN THE CITY OF PAPEETE. San Francisco, May 4.—The American bark City of Papeete, Captain Berud, which arrived to-day, brought the first news of the hurricane which swept the Society Islands contemporaneously with the great storm at Captain Berud stated that the worst storm experienced at Tahiti for the past twenty-four years occurred during the early part of March last. His vessel arrived off the harbor of Papeete on March 6, but was compelled to lay off the harbor for six days, owing to the terrible rainstorm which was prevailing. The winds were from north, northwest, and came dra:t from the land. On March 12 the Papeete entered the harbor and anchored safely alongside the breakwater. On the same date the terrible gale was blowing, and within twenty-four hours following trees were uprooted, fences blown down and the streets blocked with debris. The wind did great damage to shipping, the vessels being compelled to seek safety in the open sea. Two French Government boats, the transport Laviere and the cruiser Le Volta, which were anchored in the bay, dragged their anchors and were compelled to sea to keep from going ashore. The City of

Papeeto left Tahiti March 20. "I never saw such a state of affairs before at Tahiti," said Captain Berud. "There was not a earth, the streets are all impassable in the city of Papeete and a general cossation of business has been

The bark brought the mail and four cabin passengers, among them being Dr. J. W. Ludger, of the French Naval station at Papeete, who is returning to France on a leave of absence.

NEWS FROM MANY RAILROADS.

FOR FASTER TIME BETWEEN WESTERN POINTS. Kansas City, Mo., May 4 (Special) .- For some time the Union Pacific and Chicago and Alton Railways have been preparing to make the run between Chicago and Denver in thirty-two hours, or about four hours less than the present running time. The change is now announced to go into effect the latter part of this month. It is made to compete with the Burlington's air line from Chicago, by way of the Burlington and Council Bluffs, This road at present is making the run in about twenty-eight hours. The Rock Island is also now making arrangements to run & fast train between Denver and Kansas City, by using the Union Pacific track from River liend, thus saving fifty miles, or about two hours, in the run between Kansas City and Lenver. Trains will be run directly to Denver, instead of taking the roundabout route by way of Colorado Springs, and the Rock Island will then have the short Denver line.

MISCELLANEOUS BAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Columbus, Ohio, May 4 (Special).—Carnegie Bros. & Co., Emited, of Pittsburg, have begun suit in the courts here to day against the Columbus and Eastern Railroad Company to collect the sum of \$65,022 81 claimed to be due for rails and other materials furnished. They ask interest on the sum of \$51,061 37 from Marchal, 1889.

Des Moines, May 4.-The Railroad Commissioners have made their order in the case of the citizens and city of Fort Dodge against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Rallway Company. They order the Book Island Company to rebuild and restore its road between Tara Station and Fort Dodge; that the road enter upon the work of reconstruction not later than June 15, 1889, and omplete the same by November following: that pendcomplete the same by November following; that pending the completion of such work the Chicago, Roch Island and Pacific Railway Company, lessee of the Des Moines and Fort Podge Railroad, be required and directed to operate one passenger train a day each way between Fort Dodge and Des Moines, and one freight train with a passenger accommodation a day each way between Des Moines and Fort Dodge, and that in the operation of special trains the time tables thereof adjusted as to best accommodate the business of the entire line and all the stations thereon. [For other Railroad News see 18th page.]

ALLEGED DECEPTION BY COAL SHIPPEES. Philadelphia, May 4 (Special).-A well-known coal shipper says that serious irregularities have been discovered in the operations of certain soft coal shippers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who do businoss in this city. It is alleged that coal destined for delivery within the narbor has been certified to as bound beyond the Capes of the Delaware, and that a lower rate of tolls has thus been secured from the railroad. Some time ago certain shippers over the Pennsylvania Railroad attempted the same deception, but they were threatened with legal prosecution by

THE PROBIBITION FIGHT IN PRINCELVANIA. Philadelphia, May 4 (Special).-The State Prohibi tion Committee to-day made arrangements to have overseers of election appointed in certain divisions. Window books will be supplied, and the polls will be manned by men known to be in sympathy with the cause. This afternoon a crusade against the prohibi-Cerman socie ties of the city. The Philadelphia Turn Verein has instructed its 1,200 members to vote against the amendment. Other German societies in Southwark, Kensington, Frankford and Germantown will take the same aread.

A LAWYER'S DINNER TO LAWYERS. A supper was given last night at the Langham Hotel, Fifth ave. and Fifty-second-st., by R. H. shannon, to a number of judges and lawyers, in celebration of the fiftieth analyersary of Mr. Shannon's admission to the In the centre of the table was a bank of roses, and the menu was printed on sheets of parchment folded like legal cap. On each one was a handpainted floral design in water colors. Among those present were Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court: Judge McGown, ex. Judge Lang-boin, State Senator G. F. Langbein, Judge Daly, General D. E. Sickles, General Ballard, of Saratoga, and Mr. Shannon's three sons. Mr. Shannon gave an account of some of his experiences in the early days of the New-York bar and several amusing speeches were

A STAGE-COACH "HELD UP" IN ABKANSAS. Little Rock, Ark., May 4.-A dispatch to "The Gazette" from Euroka Springs. Ark., says: "The Harrison and Eureka Springs stage coach was held up and robbed by highwaymen this morning, in broad daylight, a short distance west of Green Forest Carroll County. The mail sack containing the registered packages, was cut open and the contents rified. The driver can give no other description of the robbers than that there were two of them and that both were maked. There were no passengers in the stage at the time of the robbery."

MINISTER MIZNER SAILS FOR PANAMA. San Francisco, May 4 .- The steamer Colima sailed

for Panama yesterday. Among the passengers was L. B. Mizner, Minister to the Central American States, who with his family is bound for san Jose de

A STREET PILLED WITH PLAMES. Indianapolis, May 4 (Special).-The most wonderful fire ever seen in Indianapolis was witnessed early this morning in the wholesale district. Thirty barrels of coal oil, to which some person had applied a lighted metch, exploded one after another and poured a sheet of flame down the street a distance of a hundred yards. reaching to the tops of buildings on either side. The firemen could do nothing to extinguish the flames, but water was turned upon the buildings to prevent their igniting, and they were saved.

Nervous Prostration,

S oprevalent, especially among women, results from overtaxing the system. The assimilative organs becoming de-ranged, the blood grows weak and impoverished, and hence "that tired feeling" of which many complain. For all such cases, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

"Some time ago I found my system entirely run down. I had a feeling of constant fatigue and languor and very little ambition for any kind of effort. A friend advised me to try Aver's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the best results. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used."

—Frank Mellows, Chelsen, Mass.

"For months I was afflicted with nervous prostration, weakness, languor, general debility, and mental depression. By purifying the blood with Ayer's Baraparilla, I was completely cured."

— Mrs. Mary Stevens, Lowell, Mass. When troubled with Dizziness, Sleep-

essass, or Bad Dreams, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. Q. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Open Fires and Grates, WOOD MANTELS, TILES FOR ALL PURPOSES. BRASS ANDIRONS, PENDERS, PIRE SETS,

New Designs in all Departments. J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

GROUPS AT THE MUSEUM.

28 and 30 West 23d Street.

NEW GLIMPSES OF THE WILDWOOD NEARLY READY FOR NEW-YORKERS.

SOME OF THE THINGS TO BE SHOWN AT THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING-HOW THE COLLECTIONS ARE PREPARED-LIFE OF A NATURALIST, ITS DIFFICULTIES AND SUCCESSES.

There is good news in store for those children and their elders who gather about the groups of birds in their nests at the Museum of Natural History. Attractive as the nest of the cuckoo in the wild grapevine, the scarlet tanager in the oak branch and the owl's nest in the chestnut stump have proved, they will be overlooked as soon as more striking new groups that are planned, and some of which are partly completed in the Museum workshops, shall be shown. These include a family of plebeian woodchucks about their hole on a clover-bank; a pair of ruffled grouse, or partridge, at the foot of a pine stump, with their young in hiding beneath the brown leaves, while the nest is littered with the shells from which the chicks have just emerged; the Virginia opassum, with her young and her nest in a hollow tree; the Labrador duck, a bird that is now exsinct, but which was accustomed to winter about Montauk Point forty years ago; the muskrat; the raccoon; the great Northern diver, or loon, from Lake Winnepesaukee; and family groups of the red fox, the Florida gallinule, the piebill grabe, with its floating nest, and the black duck.

Some of these groups are nearly completed, and others exist only in rough drawings on wrapping paper or in the imagination of Mr. Richardson, the taxidermist of the institution. The workshop where these fragmentary groups are scattered about is an interesting place. At one stand some shelves with glass doors littered with books, stuffed ducks and the plaster casts of Mr. Crowley which have been made to give other museums a hint of the appearance of this most interesting chimpanzee. On the other side stands a pile of rocks and dirt with great holes in it that any Nyack woodchuck might mistake for the home of his first cousin. But the Nyack woodchuck would be mistaken. The pile is not rocks and earth at all, but papier mache sprinkled with loam, and with holes exactly like those of the real woodehuck. When this bank has been thickly covered with the grass, red and white clover blossoms and red sorrel now being made for by it Mrs. Mogridge, the Museum artist, and has half a dozen real woodchucks sitting about with their ears pricked up, it will be as deceptive as anything in the Eden Musee.

A FAMILY OF PARTRIDGES. The next case is protected from inquisitive eyes by a wrapping of brown paper, and guarded overhead by a plaster cast of the grunt right arm and bony fingers of Mr. Crowley. Mr. Richardson cautiously lifts one corner of the wrapping and reveals a huge pine stump with the green branch of a beech tree trailing across At its foot, among a litter of dried leaves struts a big cock partridge, every feather standing erect, and his wings sweeping the ground. Near by is his mate, her head raised to give the note of warning that has just left her bill and has sent the chicks at her feet scurrying under the dried leaves and sticks to hide the approaching hunter Usually the from chicks succeed, and rarely does an intruder satch more than a glimpse of them, but Mr. Rich ardson's eyes are keen and he captured the entire family and brought them, pine stump, nest and all, from the depths of a Vermont forest to dolight the eyes of young New-Yorkers. No domestic chicks, not even goslings or little game bantams, are so "cunning" or so beautifully marked as are little partridges, and when the case gets into the big hall upstairs it will be surrounded by eager infantile crowds. The group only needs now the scattering of a few broken shells in the nest, and the placing among the dry leaves of the wax copies of the blossoming tiarella and two-leaved Solomon's senl that were found

appearance any time during the summer. The older people will be more interested in the possum group, on which work has just been begun in the large workshop of the Museum, where the two assistants are kept busily hammering away on pieces for exhibition. The group in its present state reveals some of the secrets of the taxidermist's trade. The opossum nest was found in the hollow stump of a huge tree, and the stump was cut down and brought on so as to represent faithfully the animal's actual surroundings. But the tree stump would be too heavy for exhibition in a case. So a set of photographs was first made to preserve the outlines of the original, the bark was carefully removed and kept, a light, hollow copy of the original trunk was made of lumber and wire netting, and the bark was then tacked carefully upon this dummy, so as to preserve the appearance of the original. Upon this the opossums will be grouped later.

growing there, so the youngsters may look for its

The line between the real and the artificial is difficult to trace in these Museum groups. It would be the simplest thing in the world to pile up "real" rocks or paving stones as they are seen under so many of the bird nests. But the real stones would be heavy, and, solid as these look, they are all hollow frames of papier mache. Among the most difficult of art work are the reproduction of the delicate wild grape blossem, as seen in the cuckoo's nest, and the modelling of the stamens of the apple-blossoms that surround the robin's nest. These are, of course, of wax, or some preparation of waxed cloth, because the perfect preservation of leaves and blossoms is impossible. But the artificial leaf and flower are so deftly joined to the " real" branch that a keen eye is needed to spy where one ends and the other begins. The birds, the eggs and the nests are also "real," and they were not taken, as might at first glance be supposed, from the abundant stores of the Museum and posed in the most effective way. On a collecting tour the pair of birds and their nest are first " spotted."

Then the old birds are shot with a gun no larger than a pistol, except that the barrel is longer, and carrying a charge of dust shot that hardly breaks the feathers of a humming bird. Then, in case the nest is on the ground, like that of Wilson's thrush, or on a low-growing shrub, like the yellow-hammer, a piece of the sod two or three feet square and six inches deep is cut out, care being taken not to disturb the foliage or blossoms. The eggs are taken from the nest and boxed, and the nest is stuffed with tissue paper to preserve its shape. Wooden rods are out and run lengthwise through the sod to strengthen it, the grasses and flowers are bent carefully down, and covered with leaves and ferns. Other rods are put on top of these and tied to the first; the whole is covered with more leaves, tied with rope and shipped to New-York to the unfailing wonder of the expressmen who handle the queer packages. THE WORK DONE AT THE MUSEUM.

At the Museum, Mrs. Mogridge, the artist, is summoned to view the "find,"- and specimens of all the kinds of flower and leaf are given to her to reproduce before they lose their freshnes-Then Mr. Richardson makes a drawing of the group, decides how many of each accessory is needed to give the proper wildwood look to his clear of hir and war picture, gives the order for these to Mrs. Mog. this city and vicinity.

ridge and himself mounts and poses his birds as he knows they live. This method of mounting requires great eare and patience, but its advantage is that it teaches city children just what to look for and where to find it when they go to the country. Indeed, some busy men have learned from these cases more of the doings of the denizens of their fathers' pastures than they knew when they struck out from the old farm for themselves. It making selections, the common birds found most readily about New-York have been most freely chosen, with here and there a rare specimen to cater to the scholarly tastes of naturalists and amateurs.

The care taken to secure these rare specimens may be seen from the story of the groups of great Northern divers, or loons, and of the Labrador duch, soon to be constructed. The Rev. Mr. Post, of South Orange, N. J., last summer abot a female loon on an island in Lake Wentworth, a branch of Leke Winnepesaukee, and brought the skin to the Museum, with a diagram of the spot where he thought her nest was. Mr. Lieburdson started at once for the lake, found her nest, with two eggs, on some drift high among the rooks, consended by a thick branch of swamp willow and some biossonding mannyberry. Nest, branch and flewers were brought back, and the latter, with the delicate white blossoms, have been reproduced. But there is as yet no male loon for the group. were brought back, and the latter, with the deli-cate white blossoms, have been reproduced. But there is as yet no male loon for the group, and this summer careful watch will be kept of the island for the mate of the bird now on the Museum shelves.

The Labrador duck has been extinct for forty years, but the Museum has several old specimens. These were photographed, and last winter Me.

years, but the Museum has several on specimens.
These were photographed, and last winter Mr.
Richardson made a trip to the hirds'
former feeding grounds near Montauk
Point, taking his pictures to show
the old fishermen there. The older men rememthe old inderined there. The block is the bird distinctly enough, and in the course of a fortnight the taxidermist was able to make a thorough study of their ways. The results will appear in a snow scene, in which the Museum's ducks will be the central figures. SUCCESS OF A VERMONT LAD.

The method of grouping seen here is practised as yet only in the South Kensington and New-York Museums. Naturalists who have compared the two collections say that ours excels in the faithfulness with which Nature has been reproduced in he surroundings of the nests, while at South Kenington truth is sometimes sacrificed for the sake of striking effects. This may be due to the fact hat Mr. Richardson, who makes the groups here, oas lived all his life out of doors among birds, and knows them as an uptown "rounder" knows Broadway. He is a man of perhaps thirty, with a n face fringed with a flowing brown beard and hited by keen blue eyes, and with the address I manner of a city student. Fifteen years ago was an overgrown country boy at Rutland, Vt. a little collection of birds and eggs, for which is ready to miss his lessons at school or to his tasks at home. He haunted the woods April to November, and got into their snowy oths on winter Saturdays, so that the secrets of the forest became an open book to him. Appreciation for a naturalist was as rare in a country village at that time as for an artist thirty years
carlier, and young Richardson was looked at
askance as a "queer boy" who couldn't half play
hall and wouldn't swap jackknives. As he grew
older he determined to live by and with his birds
instead of following the vocations that his more
matter-of-fact brothers found profit; hie. Occasionally a piece of game deftly stuffed for some
hunter, or a showily dressed pencock, attracted
attention to the lad, but as a whole he found "Jordan a hard road to travel." Once he fell into the
hands of a man who kent a curiosity shop in Florida, and stuffed alligators for winter visitors. he forest became an open book to him. Apprecia ida, and stuffed alligators for winter visitors. Once he formed a partnership with a taxidermist from Paris, and picked up French while the

from Paris, and picked up French while the Frenchman picked up money.

The turning point in the boy's career was when he forced open the doors of a national association at taxidermists. There was to be an exhibition in this effect, and Richardson applied for admission. He was refused, but, nothing daunted, he packed up his specimens and came to New-York. Leaving his boxes, he went to Lyrie Hall on the opening day of the meeting, and helped his fellow taxidermists arrange their exhibits. The man who works for others for nothing becomes popular, and Richardson was soon riding at dood tide. He took advantage of his popularity to renew his application for membership. plication for membership.

"Oh, certainly! Of course," the officers re-"Oh, certainly! Of course," the officers replied. "Pay your initiation fee and come right in to-day. Delighted to have you join us."

The initiation fee was planked down, and the election followed. Then the young man, who had not been to Florida and done business with a fickle Frenchman for nothing, turned about and soid:

"Gentlemen, I am new a member of this society, and, as such, am entitled to space in the exhibition. My collection is in the city, and some of you must shove along and give me floor room."

There was surprise in the camp. One man, who did the same line of work, spattered about "lov-down tricks," and the president exclaimed with did the same line of work, sputtered about "low-down tricks," and the president exclaimed with emohasis: "Mr. Richardson, you are a very ambitious young man! I had no idea that you intended to compete with the rest of us when we dected you." But Richardson's birds went in, and they sold beyond his expectations, so that his pocket was replenished for some time to come. He also attracted the attention of Mr. Hormsday, of the Smithsonian, who finally got him an appointment to that institution, where he served two years before coming to New-York.

Mrs. Mogridge, the artist, has also had a long apprenticeship to her art. She is the daughter of some note! London flower-makers and the sister of J. H. Mintorn, of that city, who has written books on modelling in wax, clay and leather. She worked with her father and mother, made several visits

on modelling in wax, clay and leather. She worked with her father and mother, made several visits to New-York both as artist and teacher, and finally did the same work at South Kensington Museum that she does here. The beauty of her flowers and the novelty of the natural method of grouping attracted the attention of Morris K. Jesup, the president of the New-York Museum. Mrs. Mogridge was at that time visiting New-York, and Mr. Jesup hurried home and enanged her. Just at present she is in Lendon on a vacation, but her studio at the Museum is full of work for the fortheoming groups. oming groups.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Mrs. Helen Dunn has brought suit in the Supreme Cour-

against "Jere." Dunn, the sporting man, for limited liveree. She was married to him in October, 1883, and harges that he atendened her last May Mrs. Hattle Lawrence has brought suit for a divorce wer Edwin Lawrence, the setor, manager and elecutionto whom she was married on December 14, 1880, order was yesterday granted for the service of the mmone by publication.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS FOR 24 HOURS. Washington May 4.—Sp. m.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusette, Rhode Island and Connecticut, rarraer, fair weather. For the District of Commbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, warmer;

iair; westerly, shifting to southerly winds.

For Virginia, the Carolinas, theorgia and Eastern Florida,
warmer: fair. For Alabama, Western Piorida and Mississippi, fair, slightly

For Louislana, fair; warmer. For Eastern Texas, fair in the northern portion, light cains in the southern, stationary temperature. For Arkansas, fair, warmer in the eastern portion, station-

ary temperature in the western. For Tennossee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, warmer For Upper Michigan, fair : followed by light rains Sunday afternoon or evening; warmer in the eastern portions, cooler

For Lower Michigan, warmer: fair on Sunday, rain on For tilinois, warmer: fair, followed by rain on Monday. For Missouri, warmer, fair on Sunday, colder, with light

rains on Monday.

For lows, fair in cestern portion, light rains in western portion, cooler in western portion, warmes in eastern portion. For Kansas, fair, followed by light rains during Saturdey atternoon or evening; cooler.
For Nebraska, light rains, preceded in eastern portion by

For Wisconsin, fair, followed by ight rain Sunday night; warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion.

For Minnesota, rain, preceded in eastern portion by fair

For Colorado, local showers ; cooler, SPECIAL PREDICTION.

Warmer, fair weather, will prevail over the Central Valleys during Sunday from the Gulf Coast northward to the Lake Regions, probably followed on Munday by threatening

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In the diagram a continuous line shows the baremeter fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States bignal Sorvice station at this city. The dashes indicate temperature noted at Perry's Paarmacy, Sun Building. TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 5.--1 a. m .- Clear and fair weather prevailed yesterday, with slight changes to

The temperature ranged between 47° and 67°, the average $(57\,{\rm m}^2)$ being $5\,{\rm k}^2$ higher than on the corresponding day last year, and $57{\rm m}^2$ higher than on Friday. Clear or fair and warmer weather may be expected to-day in

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by almost every one at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languer and exhaustion. The blood is laden with im-purities, the mind falls to think quickly, and she body is will slower to respect. Houst Sarsaparille is large what atili slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It overcomes that wired feeling, purifies and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, and tones the nervous system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

liver, tones the digestive organs, creates an appetite, puri-fice and vitalizes the impure and sluggish blood, cures the headache and overcomes all the prostrating effects of that tired feeling. Mr. G. W. Slean, of Milton, Mass., writes tired ferring. Was sick every spring, but last year bogan in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have

Makes the Weak Strong

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength eft me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that ; icis me and 1 set such to my business. I took one bottle of Mood's Sarsaparilla, and is cured me. There is nething ike it."-R. C. BEGOLE, Editor "Enterprise," Belle-

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me my wonted health and strongth."-WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tillion, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

of elimate, season, or life. Its poculiar toning, purifying and vitalizing qualities are soon feit throughout the entire system, expelling disease and giving quick, healthy action every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an tite, and rouses the liver and kidners. Thousands who have taken it with benefit testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla

Creates An Appetite

great deal, pains in my back, my towels did not move gularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me o much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and relieved, my appetite improved."-GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ever used. Last apring I had no appetire, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I soon fe't as if I could do se much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious."-MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlante City, N. J. .

That

Tired Feeling

As a headline in advertising is entirely original with Hood's Sarmparilla, its use having been suggested by a testimonial from a Beston lady who had been suged of

ity caused by change of season, climate or life, Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unequalled. It possesses peculiar "build

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Saresparilla, Dandelton, Man.

drake, Dock, Pipsiesewa, Juniper Berries, and other well

known vegetable semedies, in such a peculiar manner at

to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will come

when in the power of medicine, serofuls, sait rheam, toms, bolls, pimples, all humors, dyspepsis, billoumes, debids, pimples, all humors, dyspepsis, billoumes, debids, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheum,

Makes the

"I know that Hood's Sareaparilla is a god thing. I

was severely troubled with billousness, and thought I

would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken half a

bottle I noticed a big change for the better, and atmr

taking two bottles I consider myself entirely cured. I

believe Hood's Sarsaparilla will do all that is claimed for

it."-J. B. SMITH, Collector for Bell Telephone Company,

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring twic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling."—C. PARMELEF. 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambilion to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the

best results. As a health invigorator and for general

debility I think it superior to anything else."-A. A.

Creates

An Appetite

Weak Strong

tiam, kidney and hver complaints.

73 East Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.

ing up" power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Our samples alone of these goods nil four large ware-rioms, 160 different pat-terns of Parlor Suits at 8M and upwards. Divans-citiomans, Window and Cor-ner Seats, Pasy Chairs, &c., &c.

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Fine newly designed Side-boards at \$18 and upwards; also, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, &c.,

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Sideboard Beds. Secretary Beds and Bureau Beds.

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nished for every description of Hardwood Trimmings, In-laid Floors, &c., at our ware-rooms, or on application to Interior Decorations. | fooms or on application to Superiorendent of our fac-

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